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8 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
9 **SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**
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11 ELAB CONSULTING SERVICES, INC.,
12 Plaintiff,
13 vs.
14 XIFIN, INC.,
15 Defendant.

CASE NO. 13cv2088-LAB (BLM)
ORDER DENYING *EX PARTE*
MOTION TO SEAL

16 This case arises from a contract dispute between the parties. Plaintiff and Counter-
17 defendant Elab Consulting Services has sought to file under seal its motion to dismiss the
18 Counter-complaint. Elab's motion, though unopposed, includes only a thin explanation of
19 why sealing is appropriate.

20 The motion cites Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) as authorizing the sealing of the motion. This
21 rule, however, governs protective orders preventing disclosure of discovery materials. Its
22 "good cause" standard is applicable to whether protected discovery materials can and should
23 be sealed when attached to nondispositive motions. *Kamakana v. City & County of Honolulu*,
24 447 F.3d 1172, 1180 (9th Cir. 2006); *Phillips ex rel. Estates of Byrd v. Gen'l Motors Corp.*,
25 307 F.3d 1206, 1213 (9th Cir. 2002). But for dispositive motions, including materials attached
26 to such motions, a much higher standard applies. *Kamakana* at 1179–80.

27 Even though the issue of sealing isn't disputed between the parties, the Court is
28 required to consider the public's interest in access to court proceedings and documents. See

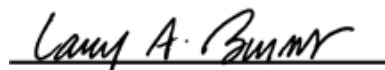
1 *Oregonian Pub. Co. v. U.S. Dist. Court*, 920 F.2d 1462, 1465 (9th Cir. 1990) (citing *Press-*
 2 *Enterprise Co. v. Superior Court*, 464 U.S. 501, 510 (1985)). The party seeking to seal
 3 judicial documents must show “compelling reasons” why sealing is necessary. *Pintos v.*
 4 *Pacific Creditors Ass’n*, 605 F.3d 665, 679 (9th Cir. 2010). The Court’s sealing order must be
 5 based on specific findings, not conjecture or hypothesis, and must articulate the Court’s
 6 reasoning. *Id.* “[T]he party seeking protection bears the burden of showing specific prejudice
 7 or harm will result,” *Phillips*, 307 F.3d at 1210–1, and must make a “particularized showing
 8 . . . with respect to any individual document.” *San Jose Mercury News, Inc. v. U.S. Dist.*
 9 *Court, N. Dist. (San Jose)*, 187 F.3d 1096, 1103 (9th Cir. 1999). “Broad allegations of harm,
 10 unsubstantiated by specific examples or articulated reasoning” are insufficient. *Beckman*
 11 *Indus., Inc. v. Int’l Ins. Co.*, 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

12 Elab’s motion merely says the motion and exhibit contain confidential and proprietary
 13 materials and/or information, and “[r]evealing the terms of the agreements contained in the
 14 exhibit may disclose the parties’ confidential proprietary business information.” This is an
 15 insufficient basis for finding that the entire motion and exhibits should be sealed. Even if
 16 some of the information is proprietary and needs to remain confidential, it does not follow
 17 that the entire motion and exhibit need to be sealed.

18 The motion is therefore **DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE**. If Elab seeks to file a
 19 renewed motion, it should draft the motion so as to address the appropriate standards. Any
 20 renewed motion should consider whether lesser alternatives would suffice (such as redacting
 21 portions of documents, and filing unredacted documents under seal), and should provide
 22 enough information that the Court can make the required findings and articulate reasons for
 23 its order. A renewed motion to seal may be filed *ex parte*, without obtaining a hearing date,
 24 and the Court may set a hearing if appropriate.

25 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

26 DATED: February 17, 2014

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28 **HONORABLE LARRY ALAN BURNS**
 United States District Judge